

The North Adams Transcript.

VOLUME 4.

THE NORTH ADAMS EVENING TRANSCRIPT, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1898.

NUMBER 65

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

**More Than Ever
This Week**

Will the advantages of trading at this busy store be shown to you.

Every department contributes now its share of "REDUCED - IN - PRICE" merchandise that we are offering.

One lot of Dress Skirts, a few Navy Blue Serges, Black Figured and Fancy Cloth Skirts are included in this lot. They are regular \$3 Dress Skirts reduced in price to only \$2.

Splendid offering of Dress Gingham, handsome plaids, checks and stripes, reduced in price from 12 1-2c and 15c to only 5c a yard.

Ribbons.

The tremendous success of our Ribbon sale has induced us to purchase another immense lot of Fancy Ribbons, ranging from 50c to \$1 qualities. They go on sale at only 25c a yard.

French Organdies.

We have just received a large assortment of very fine French Organdies, the kind we have sold all season at 25c. They go on sale Wednesday morning at 19c a yard.

SAMUEL GULLY & CO.

**You Will
Do Some
.....Pickling**

And we can help you very materially. First by furnishing you with the VERY BEST White Wine and Cider Vinegar. Second by furnishing you with the finest spices carefully combined or any way you may wish. Do not forget when you want something to drink we have all flavors of soda, ginger ale and sarsaparilla, seltzer and lithia.

M. V. N. BRAMAN

101 Main Street.

Telephone 220.

LAWRENCE'S
103
5c CIGAR
UNION MADE
Our Leading 5c CIGAR.
We recommend the above to all lovers of a good smoke.
MANUFACTURED BY
Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.
TRADE SUPPLIED BY
North Adams Drug Company,
93 MAIN ST.
Largest Stock of Cigars in Western Massachusetts.

NOTICE.

The commissioner of public works will be at his office each week day from 1.30 to 3 p. m.
J. H. EMMETT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

BRINGING SPAIN TO OUR TERMS.

**The Dons Slowly But Surely Coming to Time On
Peace Conditions.**

AMERICANS DISGUSTED WITH CHIEF AGUINALDO

**More Troops Off For the Philippines. There Will Be No Extra
Session of Congress. Hardships In Camp. Big
Lynching Bee In Arkansas.**

BRINGING SPAIN TO TIME.

Details of the Peace Negotiations Being Settled By Our Terms.

Washington, Aug. 10.—A meeting was arranged this forenoon between Secretary of State Day and Ambassador Cambon at the state department to consider certain details of Spain's reply left open from yesterday's conference. There is reason to believe that the Spanish government is about to recede from certain conditions sought to be imposed yesterday and the result will be an agreement on a basis for the terms of peace.

The French ambassador with his secretary called on Secretary Day this noon. Afterwards Mr. Day and the other members of the cabinet had a conference with the president.

Secretary Day said at one o'clock: "We have agreed upon a protocol embodying the proposed terms for the negotiations of a treaty of peace, including the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico. It is expected that this protocol will be accepted. The terms are precisely those laid down by the President in his note of a week ago. It is believed that it will be signed today by Spain's representative."

Secretary Day's statement showed that events had led up by logical steps to the agreement on the terms of the protocol. The conference at the White House was not conclusive but was a manifestation of the confidence in administrative circles that seemed to pre-empt an early agreement on the terms of peace. The foundation of this belief was furnished when Ambassador Cambon called at the state department this noon prepared to give response to further inquiries put last night in relation to the Spanish position. There was a general belief that the prospects brightened over night and the cessation of hostilities was in sight.

When it became known that a further conference between the ambassador and the President was unnecessary, indications pointed more clearly to the simple adjustment of the minor details as the occasion for the secretary's later visit to the White House.

As far as can be gathered, our government is not particularly concerned at the insistence of the Spanish government upon a reference of the peace agreement to their cortes in its present stage. Our government recognizes only the executive branch. Other governments hold that wholly responsible for all its acts or promises.

Formal signatures to the protocol will not be affixed today. This is definite.

No Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, Aug. 10.—President McKinley today said that he had no intention of calling the House together, although the senate may convene in extra session to consider the treaty of peace with Spain.

DISGUSTED WITH AGUINALDO.

The Philippine Insurgent Leader is Losing His Power.

Cavite, Aug. 3, via Hong Kong, Aug. 10.—The Americans are disgusted with the conduct of Aguinaldo, whose power is weakening because the Filipinos realize the unsubstantiality of his promises. Two insurgent steamers are now in Manila bay coaling and provisioning to insure his escape if necessary.

The Spaniards used Mauser and Remington rifles with brass coated bullets in the fight last Sunday.

Recruits For Manila.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—The Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth regiments, recruits for the Tenth Pennsylvania and First Colorado will sail on the Arizona with Gen. Charles King on Saturday.

Engineers Off to Porto Rico.

New York, Aug. 10.—The transport Chester with the First regiment of engineers left today for Porto Rico.

HARDSHIPS IN CAMP.

Poor Arrangements at the New Camp at Montauk.

Montauk, L. I., Aug. 10.—It was a hard night for the troops here, the railroads being blocked for 12 miles with cars, filled with soldiers. It was cold, wet and disagreeable. The troops are coming steadily but no tents or equipments. The water supply is bothering General Young. Thirty men are in the hospital.

Guantanamo Bay, Aug. 10.—There are only 170 men on the sick list out of 6,000 on the ships now in this harbor. A speedy conclusion of the peace treaty is earnestly hoped for, as the inaction and suspense are trying to the officers and men.

Washington, Aug. 10.—The war department has decided to establish an army camp somewhere in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER.

Five Negroes, Accused of Murder, Lynched in Arkansas.

Little Rock, Ark. Aug. 10.—Five people, three men and two women, were lynched at Clarendon early Tuesday morning. The news has just been confirmed. All were negroes and accused of the murder of John T. Orr, a wealthy merchant.

While the bodies swung from trees, Orr's widow, accused as the instigator of the crime, lay dead in a cell having taken poison. Her three-year-old child cried beside her. The details of the fearful work of the mob are unobtainable now.

Clarendon has been the scene of excitement since a week ago when Orr was shot through the window of his house. It had been learned that his wife offered a negro two hundred dollars to kill him and she confessed.

Alaska Steamer Goes Down.

Seattle, Aug. 10.—It has just been learned that the steamer Jess e with 18 persons aboard foundered in the Kuskokwim river, Alaska, in the storm of July 28. All on board were lost.

Secretary Long Comes Home.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Secretary Long expects to leave here this afternoon or tomorrow morning for a brief vacation. He will first go to his home in Hingham, Mass., where Mrs. Long and his son now are. It is not certain how long he will be away, but probably a week or ten days.

Proclamation of Amistice.

Bayonne, France, Aug. 10.—Dispatches received here from Madrid announce that the form of the Spanish government's acceptance of the American peace conditions involves the proclamation of an armistice. This, it is added, must be first agreed to by the United States, and if the United States insists upon the immediate evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico the cortes will be convoked within 15 days.

Continuing, the Madrid dispatch says: "The most rigorous military censorship is exercised. The newspapers are not allowed to refer to the plot against Sagasta's life, nor to the appearance of revolutionary leaders in the Castilian province. Concerning the plot, it is said the conspirators have drawn lots to decide which of them shall carry out its purpose, and that the task has fallen upon a man named Disbal, who has suffered imprisonment in the fortress of Montjuich for participation in one of the Barcelona outrages, and whose sentence was recently commuted by the sursage court to expulsion from Castillon. The band consists of 20 men. According to some accounts, they are Republicans, and others say they are Carlists. Their first move was to attack a customs post and capture all the arms. Next they cut the telegraph and telephone wires."

News From Porto Rico.

Ponce, Aug. 10.—General Miles will probably leave on the Adjuntas road in a day or two with a troop of the Second cavalry. The reports show that all is quiet. General Wilson's headquarters is at the Descalabrado river. General Wilson in person has made a reconnaissance within sight of the Spanish outposts entrenched a mile this side of Cayey, and it is estimated that the Spaniards are 400 strong at that point.

REPLY SUBTLY FRAMED.

Acceptance By the Spanish, With Conditions.

Washington, Aug. 10.—Spain has accepted our terms of peace, but with qualifications. It is not a frank acceptance. There is the usual Spanish jugglery, the usual desire to protract and prolong the negotiations with the hope of gaining something better in the end.

As Spain's reply now stands, it is not perfectly satisfactory to the president. Spain will be made to understand she must cease to juggle and act in a straightforward fashion. It is believed she will. Otherwise there will be an end of the talk of peace.

What Spain has done is to accept our terms and then endeavor to modify them. It is an eminently characteristic Spanish performance. While assuming a dignified air, she pleads for us to be lenient, to grant concessions, to make terms which were not in the original bond.

Somewhat subtly, but quite transparently, Spain has so framed her answer that it might lead up to protracted diplomatic negotiations and a prolonged diplomatic correspondence were the president so foolish as to fall into the trap. Nothing would please Sagasta better than that. He would like nothing better than to engage in a diplomatic battle. There is to be no reopening of the case, no exchange of "notes" and "instructions" and other things which form the ammunition of the diplomats. The president will have none of it. He sees the trap which has been set for him, and he has kicked it to one side.

Spain in her reply in accepting our terms of peace sets forth what she thinks the United States ought to concede, and her reasons. Hence the note is a long one. It traverses the entire case. The principal concessions sought are an admission that the American occupation of Manila is temporary, a stipulation as to the debt of Cuba; the protection of Spanish interests in Cuba; the right of Spanish troops in Cuba, Porto Rico and elsewhere to withdraw bearing arms, and the expense of returning troops to Spain to be borne by this government.

It was felt by the observers that had the answer been a complete acceptance of our terms the result would have been made public. On the other hand it would be a strained inference to conclude that the answer was unsatisfactory entirely, for in that case, according to the president's statement heretofore made, his offer would have been definitely withdrawn and the war resumed with greater energy than before. It would seem that that case for withholding the result of the conference. On the whole, it is rather to be concluded that a middle result was obtained; that Spain was found to have attached certain conditions to her acceptance of the president's terms, but that the latter was not disposed to regard the injection of the new matter as sufficient in itself to warrant an immediate termination of the peace negotiations. According to this view, the president has taken exception to some of the Spanish conditions, but has allowed a last opportunity for them to be withdrawn or modified.

Frankly, the president is not satisfied with the situation. As a matter of policy he proposes to look upon Spain's reply as an acceptance of our terms, and yet he knows it was not so intended. Last evening nearly every member of the cabinet called at the white house and until nearly midnight the situation was discussed in all its bearings.

The program which the president has decided upon and which will be followed out is this: Proceeding on the assumption that Spain has accepted our terms a protocol embodying the conditions of peace will be drawn up. This protocol will pledge Spain to withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, cede one of the Ladrone islands, to be selected hereafter, and recognize the right of the United States to occupy the city of Manila until the peace commission decides the ultimate disposition of the Philippine islands. This part of the protocol will stipulate what Spain must do.

Then will be set forth what the United States will do. The United States will not recognize the debt of Cuba, nor will it be charged upon the island or its revenues; the United States will not permit Spain to remove from Cuba, Porto Rico, etc., field or heavy artillery or ammunition or other munitions of war; pending the final evacuation of Havana by Spain the United States will not allow an import duty to be levied on food products.

There will be some other prohibitions. The object in incorporating these inhibitory clauses is to nail Spain down, to leave nothing open to discussion or

certain things Spain must do; certain things the United States will regard as settled beyond dispute, and Spain must admit that they are settled.

The Spanish reply is divided into five points, or heads, namely: Cuba, Porto Rico, Ladrone islands, occupation of Manila and appointment of a commission, which are treated in the order named. So far as could be learned no mention is made of the Cuban debt. The retention of arms and ammunition by the Spanish troops comes in for indirect reference under the head of Cuba. In the absence of an official statement it is impossible to give the Spanish position on the several American conditions, but the following is from the best information obtainable: In treating each subject an acceptance in some cases is understood to relate to conditions somewhat different from those laid down by the American government. As to Cuba the American terms demanded the evacuation of the island, without specifying the future form of government. The Spanish reply is said to accept the principle that Spanish sovereignty over Cuba will terminate, but it is understood to take up the future government of the island and, because of the extent of Spanish interests there, is said to take the view, either expressed or implied, that the United States should administer the affairs of the island. The time of evacuating Cuba is a detail which the Spanish reply is said to regard as among many which can be left to the commission for final determination.

Indulging In Illusions.
London, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says: "It is an open secret that the government is to postpone the assembling of the cortes as long as possible so as to delay the settlement of the questions with the United States and to give the country breathing time to prepare for peace conditions which are not yet fully grasped. The people are still indulging in illusions as to the success of Spanish diplomacy regarding both the Philippines and the Cuban debt. All the extreme parties are anxious for an early meeting of the cortes with a view of embarrassing the government and fanning the smouldering discontent."

Proposals Accepted Conditionally.
London, Aug. 10.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times says: "There is no longer any doubt that the American proposals have only been accepted ad referendum. There was some difference of opinion, but a majority of the cabinet decided that the government would be exceeding its powers if it consented unreservedly to a cession of territory, and that therefore it would be better to state this fact clearly and avoid any misunderstanding with the United States."

The decision now rests with President McKinley. If he is willing to negotiate on this conditional basis, much valuable time will be saved. If it is insisted upon the content of the cortes a considerable delay would be inevitable. The ultimate sanction of the cortes is certain; but the debate might be protracted, since the procedure of the Spanish parliament does not provide for closing of obstruction.

"The note to the United States, it is said, suggests that in any case the non-consent of the cortes need not prevent a suspension of hostilities. It is to be hoped that Washington will take this view and thus avoid bloodshed, as there is no doubt that the garrison at San Juan will resist as obstinately as did the garrison at Santiago."

Day's News About the Mob.

Boston, Aug. 10.—As an habitual criminal, John A. McDonald, was sentenced to 25 years in the state prison yesterday. After the sentence had been pronounced McDonald said "Thank you" in a pleasant tone to the court.

At the instance of the insurance commissioner, the attorney general has petitioned the supreme judicial court for an injunction and receivership against the Equitable Accident Insurance association of this city. The officers of the association have assented in advance to this disposition of the company, although they are not aware of the full grounds upon which the commissioner bases his action.

The down-town section of this city, or practically the section north of Dover Street, had a singular experience last night, until a late hour through an accident at one of the gas lighting stations of the Boston Electric Light company, were in total darkness, made all the more so by an overcast sky. The police exercised vigilance and no serious mishaps, or restrictions to pedestrians were reported.

Remains of Dr. Haged.
Oxford, Eng., Aug. 10.—Dr. John Ralph Haged of this place has been sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 11, 1898, in the state prison at Oxford. The crime for which he was convicted was the murder of his wife, Sept. 1, 1897, by poisoning.

Black Worsted Suit Sale

We have a very large stock of black clay worsted suits bought to advantage for spot cash and now we propose to give you the benefit at equally as low a figure.

\$8.50 No. 8329

Is very low for the all worsted fast color sack and frock suits made in the best manner and coming in all sizes from 31 to 41 regular, stout and slims.

\$10.00 No. 9406

Is a very popular price and we rise to the opportunity gladly. The result is a tremendous business on this suit and no wonder, for it is every way equal to a \$12.00 suit. The fabric is a jet black, 19 oz. all worsted, made up with satin lined edges and thoroughly made and trimmed. Sacks and frocks, sizes 31 to 46, regular, stout and slims.

\$12.00 No. 29202

Secures a fine fabric of best Washington Mills worsted and one that bears the Cutting stamp of approval. This suit comes in sacks and frocks and you can depend upon every stitch. Sacks and frocks, sizes 31 to 42.

\$15.00 No. 29000

Is as fine as any one could care for and when of the Cutting make and fit you may depend upon every feature from sewing to style and fit. These sizes run from 31 to 39 in sacks and frocks and you may always depend upon finding your fit. We warrant every black worsted suit sold to give entire satisfaction or your money back if you want it.

C. H. CUTTING & CO.

Only 50 Pairs Left

From our last week's bargain sale of
Ladies' Russett Shoes

Which we will sell at the advertised price

\$2.00 a Pair.

Remember these are \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 stock. Secure bargains while they last at **MURDOCK'S**

The Wm. Martin Old Stand,
10 State Street.

Prescriptions

Human life is altogether too precious to trifle with. So is a Prescription. The latter is never needed until you are sick. Then you want it quick, and you want it accurate. At such times the price is rarely taken into consideration, but when you can combine three good points, dispatch, accuracy and economy, it is well to do so. That is just the little lesson we would teach, the text of our little sermon. A word to the wise is sufficient.

John H. C. Pratt,

Pioneer Cut Price Druggist,

30 Main Street, Opposite State Street.

This Is Just the Season

When we are headquarters for

Summer Goods

Our Piazza Rockers and Chairs are of the latest styles and the prices are lower this year than ever before. Do not buy a Refrigerator unless you get a good one. We sell the America which has no equal. In point of construction it is superior to all others. Ask for the Novelty Blue Flame Oil Cook Stove guaranteed in every way. A large assortment of Combination Book Cases just received. See them in my show window. Ten per cent discount on all cash purchases.

J. H. CODY,

Furniture and Undertaking.

22 to 30 Eagle St.

Agent for Acorn Stoves and Ranges. Ten per cent. off on all cash purchases.

INSURANCE of All Kinds...

Tinker & Ransford

Office over Adams National Bank, North Adams. The Leading Agents

Unconditional Surrender?

NEVER!

Delaware and Hudson

All Rail Coal

Will never surrender its title

"THE BEST"

For sale by

W. G. SNYDER & CO.,

36 Centre Street



WAS WITH SCHLEY.

An Albany, N. Y., paper printed testimonials of praise from Commodore Schley and the captain of the Brooklyn honoring George Graham for his bravery. He is a brother of Fred Graham, formerly of this town, and is an Associated Press correspondent and writes stories for Harper's Weekly. During the battle of Santiago Graham stood on the bridge of the battleship with Commodore Schley and observed the battle clearly. His bravery was such as to excite the admiration of Schley and the captain. He is now at Porto Rico.

MET OLD FRIENDS.

A pleasant house party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. August Schley on North Summer street Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Stroecker of Albany, N. Y., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Rupprecht and it was in their honor that the party was given. Both families lived in the same town in Germany and had not seen each other for 20 years. There were several other families in town from the same place and all were invited in. The evening was pleasantly spent with music and singing and many past incidents were recalled and related.

DEATH OF ISRAEL GAGNON.

Israel Gagnon, aged 66 years, died at the home of his son, 75 Summer street, Tuesday evening. He had only been in town about two weeks having lived all his life in Canada where he had been a farmer. He was ill before he came to Adams and it was hoped the change would benefit his health. He leaves two sons and a daughter all of this town. The funeral will be held from Notre Dame church Thursday morning. Rev. L. O. Triggan will officiate.

SAID HE THREATENED HIS LIFE.

Peter Rusick was in court Tuesday morning on a continued charge for threatening and assault on Stanislaus Sprzynski. Both are Poles and work in the card room of Berkshire mill No. 3. Last week they became involved in a dispute and Sprzynski claimed Rusick struck him and pulled a knife, threatening to kill him. Lawyer Cassidy represented the defense. Rusick was fined \$15 for assault and discharged on the alleged threatening.

CALEDONIAN CLUB MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Renfrew Caledonian club was held Tuesday evening. Corresponding Secretary Hugh Anderson resigned and William Orr, Jr., was elected to fill his place. The club is making arrangements to hold a social and dance in their hall Friday evening, August 19. Good music will be furnished and a good time is assured all who attend.

Mrs. Kate Cook of Myrtle street is enjoying a vacation at Long Branch, N. J.

Miss Kate Flaherty of Cheshire has returned home after a visit with Miss Josie Keefe of Myrtle street.

Mrs. John Gavin has returned from a week's visit in Philadelphia, N. Y.

E. B. Boorne has returned to his work at A. T. Butler's feed store, after a vacation spent in New York state.

Architect W. Butterworth of Manchester, N. H., was in town Tuesday looking over the new memorial building, for which he drew the plans.

The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Cole of Arnoldville died at their home Tuesday morning and was buried in the afternoon.

Bills are out advertising the annual Cambridge fair at Cambridge, N. Y. Miss Eliza Cahill of New York city is visiting Miss Margaret Moylan at Maple Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Baker and their children of Park street, returned Tuesday from Williamsburg. They were accompanied by Miss Mary Davis who will spend a week here.

There is a big demand for the picture of Company M which Druggist Thompson has been giving away. It is a picture of the entire company at Tampa.

The ladies will serve their regular 10 cent supper at Trinity Methodist church this evening.

The regular meeting of Odd Fellows will be held this evening.

The play "Joshua Simpkins" will be given at the saw mill lot off Spring street this evening.

The carriages for the quilt handicap to begin at McMahon & McLaughlin's grounds on Summer street Saturday, will close Thursday evening.

Charles Duggan has resigned his position with D. Bergen and is working in the Berkshire mill.

A fair will be held at the Hoosick driving park in Hoosick Falls, N. Y., August 16, 17 and 18. A number from here will attend.

Spring street is being graded, much to the satisfaction of residents in that vicinity.

Watch
Watch

Do you want a watch? We have more than we want. For two weeks we shall give special prices. Look at our jewelry window. It will pay you if you are looking for a watch.

A. J. Hurd,

Jeweler, Stationer,
Newsdealer.

PARK STREET,
Adams, Mass.

Two Expert Watchmakers.

A LEARNED JACKIE.

Professor Hatfield Now One of the Crew of the Cruiser Yale.

In the forenoon of the auxiliary cruiser Yale is a college professor. He is James Taft Hatfield. At present he is just a common bluejacket, scrubbing decks, heaving coal bins, polishing brass work, learning gun drills and messing with men, many of whom can barely read and write. When the war is over, he will return to the Northwest university, Chicago, and resume the chair of professor of the German language and literature, a post from which he was recently given leave of absence in order that he might enter the navy.

The academic history of Professor Hatfield is a remarkable one, especially when it is borne in mind that he has not yet reached his thirty-ninth year. It is as follows:

A. B., Northwestern university, 1883; A. M., Northwestern university, 1889; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins university, 1890;

Mrs. William Russell of North Summer street has returned from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Riley Colwell of Stearnsville, Pittsfield.

George Daniels of Sebastopol and Manley Stetson traded horses a few days ago. The former was so dissatisfied with his trade that when he arrived home he killed and buried his horse.

Extensive repairs are being made at the Renfrew school. New floors are being laid and William Young and men are painting the woodwork inside and out. When finished it will be a decided improvement.

It was noticeable on the streets last evening that people had but little to say and there was general gloom over the town on account of the sad news from Company M.

Lawrence Brown, Alex. McDonald, William Dunn, Thomas Barrett, Robert Anthony, Edward Cady of South Adams, Robert Whipple and Harry Harbison of North Adams are camping at Windsor pond.

PROFESSOR JAMES TAFT HATFIELD.

student of Sanskrit, Canning college, Lucknow, India, 1884; professor in Rust university, Mississippi; principal McCormick school, De Funiak, Fla., 1886; graduate student and fellow of Johns Hopkins university, 1887-90; student universities of Bonn and Munich, 1890; professor of German language and literature in Northwestern university, 1891. From June 1, 1896, to the autumn of 1897 he attended lectures in the universities of Berlin, Göttingen, Leipzig, Jena, Gießen, Tübingen and Oxford.

St. Meline, the former premier of France, may be met any day in his cap and gown in the hall of the Palais de Justice. He is now a wealthy man, and his wife and daughter are in the highest society. M. Meline does not expect to return soon to power. The Right and the Left and Moderates are still devoted to the fallen premier.

GLEANNINGS.

In Holland men frequently wear their hats in church.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy head; height, 564 feet.

The Philippines lie wholly within the tropics, reaching at the south to within 4½ degrees of the equator.

A diamond in constant use for cutting gold glass lasts about three months, but if used to cut hot glass it would only last for one day.

Hot water lamps are being set up in London for slot arrangements by which hot cocoa, coffee or soup can be obtained as well as water.

A correspondent of The Living Church (Chicago) suggests that the proper Roman numerals for the year 1900 are not MDCCCC, but MCM.

Napoleon's cabbage palm at Longwood has been blown down. It was the last tree of its kind on the island of St. Helena and the species has not been found elsewhere.

Ceylon is alarmed at the news that the world will end next year, and that the beginning will be the submergence of Ceylon. The villagers are trying to atone for their sins by acts of charity and by flocking to the temples.

The opening of a new railway across the Mouze at Anserme makes conveniently accessible to tourists a number of wonderful Belgian grottoes. In the Grotto of Han the river runs underground for a distance of a mile through caves of exquisite beauty.

Liquor may be sold in the house of commons without a license, the police magistrate having dismissed the summons against its bar. A bill of the House puts it "If the house of commons wants liquor, the house of commons will have liquor, and all the courts in England cannot control the legislative power."

IT'S INDISPUTABLE

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.—Here's Proof of It in North Adams.

The hale, the strong, the hearty healthy reader can well afford to spend the time involved in reading this, if for no other reason than that the information in the paragraph which follows may prove very valuable to weak, sick or delicate acquaintances. The unfortunate sufferer who has tried everything, he could hear about or read about, and the long looked for result is still remotely in the distance, will find much comfort in the following experience of a North Adams citizen. Surely the most skeptical unbeliever in medicinal preparations cannot say that the one discussed by our townsman does not do as it claims, or after its work is performed, the said work will not be permanent.

Mrs. O. P. Darling, of 25 Washington avenue, says: "For over five years I was afflicted with kidney trouble. I was treated for it by physicians, used home remedies; took patent medicines without obtaining a positive or anything like a perfect cure. In addition, I was under the pressure of treatment and seemed to get relief. For a year I was free from backache, but it came on me again with full force. Many a time I exclaimed: 'O, if I could be free from this backache for a day.' Pains extending down the thighs and to add to my sufferings, painful urination nearly drove me distracted. Reading about the cures effected by Doan's Kidney Pills induced me to send to Burlington & Darby's and get a box. As a kidney remedy they have no equal. I do not think anything could be more satisfactory in promptitude and effectiveness of action. Soon I had no urinary trouble. I could sleep all night. Every day was free from backache, and the pains that used to rack my frame ceased. There is a great reason why I should recommend Doan's Kidney Pills to all having kidney trouble."

For sale at all dealers—price 25 cents. Mailed by Postmaster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Remember the name Doan's and take no substitute.

Corn Bread.

There is no more wholesome, palatable and strengthening article of food in the whole catalogue than corn bread. It is truly the staff of life of the rural laboring classes in the south from year's beginning to year's end. Among the bravest, toughest men in the country are the hands who work on the turpentine farms in Georgia. Their regular rations consist of one peck of cornmeal, five pounds of bacon and a pint of molasses per week. These articles constitute pretty nearly if not quite their whole bill of fare during the time they are in the woods cutting or chipping boxes or dipping turpentine, yet they are always well conditioned, hard of muscle and in good spirits.—Savannah (Ga.) News.

He Understood.

After she had studied the French bill of fare for a moment Mrs. Porenham of Chicago turned to the waiter and asked:

"Does one understand Engleese?"

"Oh, yes, I talk it almost like a native," he replied. "I was born and brought up in Indiana."

After that she had no appetite.—Cleveland Leader.

DISEASE
OF
CHILDREN.

Hundreds of children die during the first twelve months from lack of proper care, food and hygienic surroundings. The healthiest and strongest babies, as a rule, are those that are brought up on the mother's breast. All other forms of milk or food preparations, although there are many good ones, cannot take the place of nature's food.

A very great majority of infants' lives are placed in jeopardy through the carelessness of the nurse or mother, and through giving the child such medicines as will cause it to sleep. Nearly all these so-called soothing syrups contain a certain amount of opium, which acts upon the nervous system of the child and renders it more irritable, and lays the foundation for a delicate constitution.

Babies need but little medicine; but what they do need is to be kept clean and dry and given proper rest, fresh air and mother's milk, if possible.

DR. FROST'S REMEDIES are essentially the medicines safest for children. In cases of Chafing, Sore Mouth, Sore Throat, Wakefulness, Diarrhoea, Cholera Infantum, Fever, Croup, Whooping Cough, Teething, Colic, Worms and Wetting the bed, be sure to use Dr. Frost's Remedies. A separate specific is the only true cure. Pellet form, pleasant to the child and absolutely safe and sure, 25c, at all druggists. Get a Health Book, free. Tells all about children.

Saint Norah and the Potato.

St. Norah was a poor girl, says the London Punch, who prayed St. Patrick for a good gift that would make her not proud but useful, and St. Patrick, out of his own head, taught her how to boil a potato. A sad thing and to be lamented, that the secret has come down to so few! Since the highest intellectual and physical life is dependent upon diet—since the cook makes, while the physician only mends—should not she who prepares our pies be as carefully trained as he who makes our pills?

Certainly whatever may be the knowledge or the ignorance of the servant in the kitchen, the mistress of the house, be she young or old, ought to be able, like St. Patrick in the fable, out of her own instructed head to teach Norah how to boil a potato or broil a steak so that they may yield their utmost of relish and nutriment.

Until she can do that, no woman is qualified to preside over a household, and since few reach adult life without being called to that position in the household of husband, father or brother, the legend of St. Norah has a wide significance.—Youth's Companion.

The Northwest Indian and His Ways.

The Indian of the plains is a far more picturesque individual than his brother or cousin of the coast. He does not erect totem poles and has no timber for the purpose if so inclined, but he is sufficiently spectacular himself without resorting to grotesque carvings and painted wood. His saddle, with its leather hangings and wooden stirrups, is in itself a remarkable aggregation, and when set off with his goods and chattels tied in bags, rags, strings and straps, the effect is remarkable.

He wears the cast off garments of his white brother in such original combinations that he looks like the personification of a secondhand store. Sometimes as an external covering gives him quite an athletic appearance. He wears his hair in Gertrude braids, and prefers corings about the size of half dollar coins. A mosquito net or handkerchief is his favorite head covering, and if he assumes a hat it is as an additional and purely ornamental appendage.—Detroit Free Press.

Buried at Santiago.

"Few students of Napoleonic history," says the London Chronicle, "are aware that Dr. Antonietti, who attended upon Napoleon I during his last illness at St. Helena, is buried in the cemetery at Santiago de Cuba. He had a brother living in that island, and after the emperor's death proceeded thither and lived at Santiago, exercising his skill as an oculist gratuitously among the poor. After his death in 1825 a public monument was erected to his memory in the local cemetery."

Love in Early Days.

"Yes," said Adam to Eve as the twilight drew about the aged couple, softening their lineaments to a semblance of youth, "how well I remember the day we met! You were a diffident air."

That was all.—Indianapolis Journal.

PROPOSALS.

North Adams, Aug. 6, 1898.

Scaled bids will be received by the Commissioner of Public Works at city hall in the city of North Adams until noon of Thursday, August 11, for steel book stacks for the Houghton Memorial building. Further information, if desired, may be obtained of the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN H. EMIGH,

Commissioner of Public Works.

Mott's Nerve Pills

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases of the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Falling or lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Youthful Errors, Mental Worry, excessive use of Tobacco or Opium, which lead to Consumption and Insanity. \$1.00 per box by mail, 6 boxes for \$5.00.

MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., Prop's, Cleveland, Ohio.

For sale by J. H. C. PRATT, 39 Main st.

KODAKS—
Do you want one?

If so, we can give you a large and guaranteed satisfaction on. We have the

Peek-a-Boo,
La Cross, Jr., and
Ohum.

In price from \$2.50 to \$5.00. Our high-price Kodaks have double lens and are equal to any \$15 Kodak in the market.

Kodak Supplies.

F. E. GURNEY,
59 MAIN STREET.

Beware of Imitations

LEA & PERRINS
The Original
Genuine
Worcestershire
SAUCE

PASTURING.

Have a large pasture; plenty of feed and good water. Horses and cattle wanted to stock it. W. A. BALLOU.

Why Not
Advertise?

In the legitimate extension of advertising patronage to local newspapers there is often a lack of public spirit on the part of some manufacturers, wholesale merchants and others. Without newspapers a city or town would be unworthy a place on the map. Everybody knows that. There is no business in a town that would not in some shape receive benefit from advertising—or at least it would be an incidental way of advertising the town. Yet many of those who expect the newspaper to bear this burden for their own or the general welfare, never reinforce the journalistic sinews of war to the extent of a nickel per annum. We consider that simply as a matter of local pride, every business should advertise regularly; at all events, to a certain extent, and do it as a general principle, just as every live business man carries insurance.—Newspaperdom.

The Daily Transcript,

With a circulation guaranteed to exceed 3,500,
STANDS UP FOR NORTH ADAMS.

Sale in
Summer Suitings

We have a few choice patterns of Summer Suitings, to close out, at \$15 to 25 a suit.

Light-Weight Trousers which were \$5, 6 and 7, all to close out at \$3.

Fit, workmanship and trimmings the best.

See these handsome fabrics.

AMERICAN TAILOR,

31 Eagle Street.

Established 1835.

Geo. F. Miller,

General Insurance.

Room 3, Burlington Bldg., North Adams.

This agency is the oldest, largest and strongest in Western Massachusetts, representing 40 leading Foreign and American companies.

W H GAYLORD
For Summer

Come and see how well you summer needs have been provided for. In gathering the new stocks we have bettered our own best in two ways—the assortments are larger and the prices, almost without exception, are lower than ever before.

In Wash Goods

Dimities, Organdies, Cordoles, Batistes, Mullettes, Muslins, Percales, India Linens, Dotted Swisses—everything that should be here.

In Dress Goods

All the spring novelties have had their prices put down for quick closing. Be on hand for the bargains.

W H GAYLORD
Copley Square
--Hotel.

Huntington Ave., cor. Exeter St., Boston. A new and elegantly appointed fireproof hotel. Pleasantly and conveniently located. One minute from Huntington Ave. Station, B. & A. R. R. Five to eight minutes to shopping centers and places of amusement. Electric cars to all points pass the door.

Rooms singly or en suite, with privilege of Bath.
American plan, \$3.50 per day and up.
European, rooms \$1.50 per day and up.

F. S. RISTEN & Co.

Physician and Surgeon. Office hours 11 to 5 p. m. Telephone 254-1.

C. C. HENIN, M. D.

Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence Postoffice block, Bank street. Office hours, 9 to 11 a. m., 1 to 3 p. m. and 5 to 9 p. m. Telephone call 255-2.

JOHN J. F. McLAUGHLIN, D. D. S.

Dental Surgeon, Collins' block, Main street. Crown and bridge work a specialty. Teeth extracted without pain. Office hours 8:30 to 12 a. m., 2 to 8 p. m., 7 to 9 p. m.

Civil Engineer.

F. B. LOCKE.

Member American Society of Civil Engineers. Surveys, plans and estimates. 30 Main street, North Adams.

Attorneys.

W. B. ARNOLD.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office Rooms 3-1 Boland block, Main street, North Adams.

JOHN E. MAGENIS.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office Kimball block, Main street, North Adams.

WILLIAM H. THATCHER.

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law. Office rooms Kimball block, North Adams, Mass.

Architects.

ARTHUR G. JINDLEY.

Practical Architect, 8 Church street, Williamsburg, Mass. Plans and Specifications furnished at reasonable prices. Call at office or communicate by mail. Prompt attention.

Architects and Engineers.

LAPORTE & BOND.

Main office, 225 Main Street, Fitchburg, Mass. Branch office, Boland block, 61 Main Street, North Adams, Mass.

\$9.80

We would like you to see the goodness of material, tailoring, trimmings, variety and neatness of patterns represented in our new fall suits. You will say it takes fully \$5 more to get their equal elsewhere. You will realize that this is the most advantageous store for you to buy at.

Quick sales, small expenses. Money willingly refunded.

J. SUMMER,

One-Price Clothier, 61 Main Street

The Transcript Map.

In our advertising columns we give a full description of the handsome map which THE TRANSCRIPT is sending out among its readers. Directions are also given for using the coupon printed below. Two of these are required, but you need sign only one. Put that one uppermost, pin all twelve securely together, and then forward them to THE TRANSCRIPT Publishing Co., North Adams, Mass., together with the amount named.

S. J. & W. C. Ellis,

GROCERS,

26 Main Street.

Watch this space daily for bargains.

Mixed Pickles, Sweet Pickles and Chow Chow.

Teas, 30c to 60c Pound.

Coffee, 20c to 40c Pound.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

Dr. Williams' Indian Pills.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER

PORTO RICO AS A HOME

Interesting Inside Facts Given by an Ob-servant Visitor to the "Garden Spot of the World."

A Land Flowing With Milk and Honey, to Say Nothing of the Mosquitoes and Gnats.

THE NATIVES ARE AN INDOLENT LOT.

[Copyright, 1898.]

Porto Rico, although a secluded spot, has not been ignored in a literary way. Much has been written of it both from the standpoint of the historian, who has discovered much interesting matter within its border, and by the novelist, who has found plots for romances among its dark eyed, hot blooded people and its beautiful hills and valleys covered with luxuriant plants and ever blooming flowers. The writer looks at it now with different eyes. With its natural resources and hidden wealth to be brought to light and developed, its salubrious climate and under the generous government of the United States, it will not only continue to be the garden spot of the world, but the home for many of America's energetic citizens, who no

name of the king and queen of Spain on that island a little less than four centuries ago, gave it the name of "Rich Port" and was loath to believe that the fountain of everlasting youth, of which the natives told him in order to be freed from his tyranny and oppression, was to be found in any other place or when he did start on a voyage the result of which was necessarily unsuccessful that he returned to his first love.

This little place, for it has an area of

a continual strife has been kept up either within its borders or by nations who made every endeavor to wrest it from the hands of the Spaniards. Spain, however, has held it with but one interruption continuously from the time it was discovered. Porto Rico has had but few years of peace, and these were spent in expectation. Waited on the breezes from the surrounding islands, and especially from Cuba, come the sounds of revolution and dissatisfaction and the cry to be liberated from the hands of oppression. The determination of the Cubans to gain their liberty and to govern themselves and the continual uprisings and revolutions in Haiti and Santo Domingo unsettled the peace of the Porto Ricans and turned their thoughts to war and revolution. The fields were left untillied by the natives, who met and spent their time most unsuccessfully and unprofitably in devising means to find relief from the tyranny of the Spaniards, who ruled them with a rod of iron. The days of their strife and unrest are over, and the island under its new possessors must again become peaceful and habitable.

Of the topography and conditions of

cloudless sky and the sea are of the same hue. Glinting along the shore one sees the little harbors with their towns dotting the coast and backed by the gradually rolling hills, increasing in height as they go inland until the highest peak, El Yunque, of about 3,500 feet above the sea level, is lost in the mist. All the hills have a black, uninviting appearance, but as the coast is approached they change from black to green and are seen to be covered with forests whose trees, abundantly supplied with foliage, seem to nod a welcome in the soft laden breeze. As the ship passes along the warm winds from offshore tell the visitor it is time to shed woolen clothing for the cooler linen which is worn almost exclusively in the tropics.

From the hilltops to the shore the blackness stands out between the sky and sandy beach, the brightness of which is made more dazzling by the rays of the tropical sun streaming relentlessly down on it and the lashing into foam of the breakers tumbling over each other as they hurry to spend their force. Here and there along the coast are seen rocky promontories whose jagged edges and sides are covered with moss until they reach the wash of the sea. They are ugly looking things, and their treacherousness has been felt by many sailing craft which have been

and the inevitable frowning fortress looking down on the ship through the mazes of the gullies, some of which were mounted many centuries ago, but with the many odd looking buildings with their gayly painted sides and roofs that dot the shore and gradually become fewer in number as they reach up the hillsides. The houses are very different in architecture from those of our own country. They are low structures and would make a striking contrast with the skyscrapers of modern times. While they are built of stone they are painted in pink, blue, yellow and nearly all the colors of the rainbow.

Another striking feature of the buildings is the absence of chimneys, and hardly a window glass is to be found throughout the island. There are no frills to make it necessary that windows be closed, and turnstiles and stoves are unknown quantities. The windows have balconies, shaded from the glare of the sun by awnings, and the cooking is done in open ovens away from the houses. What the buildings lack in size and solidity they make up in history. Many of the houses in San Juan and other cities at present occupied were built many centuries ago, and it is claimed that some of them that were constructed by order of Ponce de Leon as early as 1512 are still in existence in habitable condition. The native guide, however, has a beautiful imagination, which silver coins have a tendency to develop to a marvelous degree.

When the ship has come to anchor off the city and the "sea ladder" has been placed over the side, she is visited by customs officials, and while they are as little welcome as such officers usually are they are more appreciated than the visitors preceding them, who begin to blight on the vessel as the land is approached. Usually the customs agents remain on the ship but a few minutes, while the others, which come in large flocks and consist of mosquitoes, sand flies, fleas and gnats, remain with the vessel, causing great discomfort among

whale the island would be almost uninhabitable. These in a great measure relieve the suffering. The thermometer has registered as high as 117 degrees in the shade, but the average temperature during the day is about 95 degrees, while at night it begins to fall until the average is about 85 degrees. As one goes from the coast cities into the foothills the heat begins to lose its fierceness, and in some of the higher plateaus the climate is temperate. One advantage the island has over our northern country is that the climate is steady and one knows what kind of weather to expect at all times. When you go out in the morning, you need not fear a blizzard before returning at nightfall. There are but two seasons, the rainy and dry, and they come with equal regularity, bringing with them their pests, one with animals and insects, the other with diseases, for although nature endowed the island generously with beautiful things, she also left some to be shunned.

Strange as it may seem and although the interior of the island is far healthier than the coast, all of the larger cities are on or near the water's edge, where most of the population live, leaving the interior with a few sparsely settled villages strewn about over the hillsides or near the main government road, which runs from one end of the island to the other, a distance of about 100 miles. The villages that one does find in the interior of the country, however, repay the visitor for his trouble in hunting them out. There are but few railroads on the island, and these are of the type of early days. Most of the traveling is done on horseback or in carriages, the latter of which are scarce and have seen their best days. The horses are native animals and, although small, are hardy beasts, capable of traveling great distances without fatigue.

These animals are found in great numbers on the island, and when the better class, who live in the cities during the dry season, go to their "summer" homes in the hills during the rainy season there is no hustling one's

which has placed them in the front rank as sanitarians, these changes will be made rapidly and the new possession will be turned into a Eden.

Insecte as a rule, the small insects are abundant. They are to be found in all parts of the island to a greater or less degree, and while they are annoying they are harmless. Among these pests are the sugar cane bugs, which destroy the young shoots. In appearance they are not unlike our own cicadas, excepting in size, and in this they differ very materially, being nearly four times as large. They seem to be like the cicada in that nature has treated them handsomely. They are beautiful. Their wings are brown and black, and their bodies are highly polished. Just back of the eyes are two small phosphorescent spots, which while the bugs are awake and active keep up a constant sparkling, which, added to by the fireflies, with their numerous lights, make the long evenings look like fairyland. The bugs are harmless and are used by the women for decorative purposes.

Of the wild animals of Porto Rico the dogs and crucifixes are the most dangerous, but the island has become comparatively free from them, as the snakes and wild hogs, which are their natural enemies, have destroyed them. It is really a wonderful sight to get on the top of one of the higher hills and watch the panorama as the last rays of the sun send their dying flashes above the horizon and the shadows of the twilight steal along the shores and up the hillsides. Here the men are to be found losing their brightness and night begins. Cautious plumed birds dart from tree to tree, calling to their mates, while in the lowlands the fireflies send out their light, and along the coast the breakers dash against the shore, sending in their spray phosphorescent lights that look like jewels. The sight is one that to be remembered, but the charm is broken when you descend into the city and visit the casino. Here the men are to be found drinking and gambling, while the women sit together in the plaza and listen to the dreamy music of the fort band, which, with the exception of an opera a few times a year, is the only diversion, aside from home amusements, they have. They seldom go on visits or leave their homes for any purpose.

The men as a rule are indolent and would rather spend their time preparing for the coming holiday or at their favorite sport, which is gambling, than work. They are born gamblers, and cases have even been reported where the wives and children of the players were the stakes. It is not to be expected that the riches of the country would be developed by men who usually do not even till their own fields.

With the influx of American energy and capital matters will change. The cities will be well walled and improved, and the hidden treasures of the hills and valleys will be sought out and worked, and with the stars and stripes flying over the island Porto Rico will be a possession well worth having.

FREDERIC A. VERDU.

The Quarter Deck Court.

In the early days of our navy commanders of vessels had greater latitude in the matter of punishments than today. When flogging and keelhauling were in vogue, a captain could sentence one of his crew to almost any punishment. Now the navy department has issued regulations covering most offenses, and it is only for minor breaches of discipline that the commander of a man-of-war can distribute justice.

The captain holds court on the quarter deck several times a week. There, assisted by the executive officer, he gives one man three months' restriction to the ship for smoking out of hours, another a week's extra bright work cleaning for being late with his hammock, and still another a month's restriction for being over leave.

To the casual observer these would seem snap shot judgments, but in fact they have been determined beforehand in an interview with the executive officer. When a case is grave enough to warrant a more severe punishment, the offender is placed under arrest and held for summary or general court martial. The captain of a warship also has the power to order a man confined in the "brig," a small cell between decks, for periods of from one to five days on full diet or bread and water.

As in police courts ashore, punishments differ on different ships. Some captains are known for the picturesqueness of their punishments, and others are famed, like the late Judge Duffy of New York, for their Solomonlike judgments. Many an erring sailor has escaped the penalty of his misdeeds by laughing discreetly at his commanding officer's bad puns.

The captain of the old Keatsarge during one of her early cruises laid great stress on ridicule as a penalty. He spent a part of his time inventing new and novel punishments for his crew, some of which proved useful, while others only brought ridicule to his own door. One of his most successful was the calling out of the punishment and the offense at every bell by the outport.

For instance, a sailor named Jack Brown, who had been brought back for fighting, would be compelled to talk his station on the break of the forecabin during the evening hours and at each bell shout lustily:

"Seven bells, and here stands Jack Brown, first loafer of the forward pivot; been a-smashing of Bill Jones in the nose. Seven bells!"

What Constitutes Beauty?

It is difficult to say what constitutes beauty in women. The Chinese regard women to have deformed feet as a black beauty. The Sandwich Islanders estimate them by their weight. A girl must be tattooed sky blue and wear a nose ring to satisfy a south sea islander. African princes require their brides to have their teeth filed like those of a saw, and thus goes the world, the criterion of beauty differing according to latitude and longitude.

A 60 ton gun is the largest that can be used afloat without sacrificing efficiency and safety.

family into a crowded railroad train, to be nearly suffocated with the heat or blinded by cinders and dust for several hundred miles, to find a "breathing spot" during the heated term. Summer homes dot the hillside far above the cities of the coast. Some of the estates are gigantic in size, while many are small. The architect has had little to do with making these places gardens. Nature has provided for them, and with the exception of constructing the houses there is no work needed from the architect to make the places veritable paradises. To add to their charm they are but a few miles from the cities and are reached over good roads after a short drive.

Like all the West India Islands, Porto Rico has many drawbacks. Among these are the wild animals—snakes, which grow to an enormous size, and mice and rats, which destroy the rice and sugar cane. These, however, are not to be compared with the diseases, which include yellow fever, elephantiasis, marsh fever, tetanus and dysentery. The first and last of these plagues are the most prevalent and while they are continually lurking in the lowlands few malignant cases are found. The country has a natural drainage, and if the appliances there is little doubt that these diseases could be stamped out in a little while. None of the cities has any sanitary appliances, but are constructed on the plan of those in the other West India islands, and until they are reconstructed disease will prevail. However, with that energy of the Americans

AMERICAN SHIPS BOMBARDING SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

about will take advantage of its richness to make their homes among its hills and along its shores.

"A land whose soil is so rich that its vegetation, fruits, flowers and forests, with their oversupply of luxuriant foliage, grow in abundance and a salubrious climate tempered by the sea winds have given it rightly the name of the 'garden spot of the world.' Nature has provided largely of the things needful for the sustenance of man without making him pay for her generous gift by earning his daily bread by the sweat of his brow."

This is part of a description given by a writer on a little island in the tropics just east of Cuba and known as Porto Rico. It is not to be wondered at that Ponce de Leon, who conquered the natives and established a colony in the

scarcely more than 3,000 square miles, is looked upon at present as one of the most valuable of the many islands that dot the Atlantic ocean near the very entrances to our great country, not only for its vegetation and wealth of mineral properties, which, thanks to the indolence of the inhabitants, have been left undeveloped, but also for its location, which gives its possessors a strategic advantage in the many projects and improvements that are now being contemplated and which when completed will increase the powers of the nation under whose flag Porto Rico will probably be for all time.

Although situated in a peaceful climate, it has had anything but a peaceful existence, for from the time the Spanish flag was unfurled on its graceful hills and over its landlocked harbors

the island since it last came into prominence much has been written, and the daily press has chronicled events as they happened in this garden spot since the first gun was fired from an American man-of-war and the shot took effect in the old fortress at San Juan, tearing away portions of its moss covered masonry, leaving burning gaps as a memento of the visit of the fleet, besides causing anxiety among the inhabitants of one of the oldest cities in the western hemisphere.

I will leave this phase and go into the island, with its fruits, flowers, luxuriant forests and quaint buildings and people of all of which so little is known to the outside world.

As the visitor nears the island he is impressed with its surroundings, and especially in the dry season, when the

fouled by their edges hidden below the water or dashed to pieces against their sides in stormy weather.

Nature has been particularly good to this little island in many ways. Besides giving it an abundance of stores, many of which are yet to be brought to light from the hidden fastnesses of the mountains and the valleys and beds of the swift running streams which are numerous throughout the island, nearly all the harbors are protected by high hills and landlocked. The channels at the entrances to these ports are of sufficient depth to admit the largest vessels afloat, and while some are very narrow most of them are broad enough to allow several ships to pass in or out abreast.

As the vessel enters a harbor in Porto Rico the visitor is impressed not only with the height of the surrounding hills

those on board. These little insects, coming as they do in large numbers, are the most disagreeable annoyances that visitors have to contend with and in a great measure detract from the charms and beauties of the place.

It is not until one has set foot on land that he really becomes impressed with the quaint buildings and habits of the natives, the wonderful beauty of the island and its queer general make up. What seemed to be rolling hills from the sea are now successive tablelands, gradually leaning toward the center of the island as they increase in height. In appearance the island resembles a four sided pyramid, with its apex covered by the clouds.

Along the coast the climate is intensely hot, and if it were not for the refreshing sea breeze of the eastern trade

what are now considered old fashioned muzzle loading rifles. Commodore John Crittenden Watson was born in Kentucky in 1832, graduated from the Naval academy in 1850, was promoted to master in 1861 and served first on the frigate Sabine. Then he was transferred to Farragut's flagship Hartford and served for two years, becoming a lieutenant when only 22 years old. He was at the bombardments of Fort Jackson and St. Philip and of the Charlotte batteries, made the passage

of the Vicksburg batteries and was wounded at the battle of Mobile. Since the war he has served on nearly all the foreign stations and was made the governor of the Naval home in 1895. Admiral Camara is English on his mother's side, for his father married a Miss Livermore in Liverpool. Camara, like Cervera, was graduated from the Naval academy at San Fernando, which he entered in the year that the latter was leaving—1851. He saw service in the Morocco expedition and did not gain his captaincy until 1871. In private life Admiral Camara is somewhat of a modest man. He is an ardent monarchist and was one of those who advocated the giving of the crown of Spain to Alfonso XII.

There are very few American children who do not know that General Sheridan's most noted black warhorse was called Winchester. He outlived all the perils of war, not dying until 1870, when his body was mounted in the museum on Governor's Island, in New York city.

ARMY AND NAVY NOTES.

Captain Victor Concas, who commanded the fleet of caravels at the Chicago exposition, was in command of one of the Spanish men-of-war in Santiago harbor.

General Fitz-Hugh Lee rode the hand-icapped horse in the Confederate army, a thoroughbred mare named Nellie Grey, but in spite of her beauty and his skill, was defeated by the Union forces.

the thick of the fight at the battle of Winchester and was sincerely mourned by her master.

The battle of Manila was fought on May 1, and the battle of Santiago began on July 1.

The United States government has bought altogether 250 boats since the beginning of the war and has paid over \$1,000,000 for them. The boats are to be used for the purpose of the navy.

launches, run by naphtha or electric engines, while the largest are transports of 8,000 tons. This does not include the freighters bought recently.

Captain Schley commanded the third expedition for the relief of the arctic traveler, Greeley, and his companions on May 1, 1883, effected the rescue of seven survivors at Cape Sabine, in Grinnell land. He showed great energy in getting them. Had he been 48 hours later not one would have been found alive. Captain Schley was promoted to rear admiral in 1895.

Despite England's boasted naval supremacy, many of her less modern vessels still in commission are armed with

stowing upon him a gold medal. He was also selected to command the Baltimore when that vessel was used to convey back to Sweden from America the remains of Captain John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor. Schley later visited Chile in the same ship and brought about an amicable settlement of a dispute between that country and the United States.

Commodore John Crittenden Watson was born in Kentucky in 1832, graduated from the Naval academy in 1850, was promoted to master in 1861 and served first on the frigate Sabine. Then he was transferred to Farragut's flagship Hartford and served for two years, becoming a lieutenant when only 22 years old. He was at the bombardments of Fort Jackson and St. Philip and of the Charlotte batteries, made the passage

of the Vicksburg batteries and was wounded at the battle of Mobile. Since the war he has served on nearly all the foreign stations and was made the governor of the Naval home in 1895. Admiral Camara is English on his mother's side, for his father married a Miss Livermore in Liverpool. Camara, like Cervera, was graduated from the Naval academy at San Fernando, which he entered in the year that the latter was leaving—1851. He saw service in the Morocco expedition and did not gain his captaincy until 1871. In private life Admiral Camara is somewhat of a modest man. He is an ardent monarchist and was one of those who advocated the giving of the crown of Spain to Alfonso XII.

There are very few American children who do not know that General Sheridan's most noted black warhorse was called Winchester. He outlived all the perils of war, not dying until 1870, when his body was mounted in the museum on Governor's Island, in New York city.

3 World Renowned Shoes

THE SOROSIS SHOES!

As sanctioned by the ladies of the Sorosis club of New York.

\$3.50 per pair

THE JENNESS MILLER SHOES!

As approved by Jenness Miller the criterion of hygienic principles as applied to women's dress.

\$3.50 and \$5.00 per pair.

THE ELITE SHOES!

Acknowledged by the business men of the country to be the best medium grade shoe made.

\$3.50 per pair.

These Shoes Sold Only By

Pratt Brothers

Who have been appointed exclusive agents for North Adams and vicinity.

No. 1 Burlingame Block Main Street

Special Sale of Belts

All 25c and 35c Belts at 25c.	All 75c and 85c Belts at 60c.
All 50c Belts at 35c.	All \$1.00 Belts at 75c.
All 60c and 65c Belts at 50c.	All \$1.25 Belts at \$1.00.

All higher priced Belts reduced in like or greater proportion.

Sterling Silver Belt Buckles at half price at

DICKINSON'S

Yes, Sir,

When it comes to all those qualities so desirable in a fuel.

PITTSION COAL

Will be found to possess more of them than any other kind, for it is not only the cleanest, but the freest from all foreign substance, and when you buy "Pittston" you get MORE COAL to the ton, because you get ALL COAL.

Try it and see.

W. A. & J. A. Cleghorn,

SOLE DEALERS, 53 HOLDEN STREET.

TELEPHONE.

SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING OF 20 WORDS OR LESS FOR 50 CENTS A WEEK, OR THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 20 CENTS.

TO RENT.

Nicely furnished room. All modern conveniences. 33 Ashland st. 164-17

Furnished room. Apply 21 Ashland st. 130 ft.

Dwelling, heated by hot water, modern conveniences. 11 Bryant street. Rent, \$12 per month. Possession August 1. Inquire Berkshire Bldg. Sanatorium. 164-17

Tenement to rent \$3.00 a month. 9 Dean St. 164-17

Cottage at Bracewell avenue. Apply Barber Leather Co. Union st. 657 ft.

Tenement, 7 rooms for \$10, on the level, none but responsible parties need apply. Also established boarding-house for sale or to rent. Apply to William M. Birch, Adams National bank building, upstairs, room No. 3. 164-17

House with all modern conveniences. Fred W. Reed, 3 Chase Ave. 17 ft.

Tenement on Main street. Inquire Clarence W. Gallup or George Hopkins. 142 ft.

Tenement modern improvements. Mrs. F. E. Brown, 142 East Main street. 147 ft.

Room to rent. Inquire 19 Chestnut street. 164-17

Steam heated flat in Arnold place. Inquire 3 Boland block. 125 ft.

Nice tenement to rent, 13 Vesale street. Inquire 12 Bank street. 125 ft.

A nine-room tenement on Holden street, \$15 a month. Inquire 36 Holden street. 111 ft.

Furnished rooms, 10 Morris street. Inquire of Wm. H. Bennett, 2 Adams National Bldg. 164-17

Four room flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11. Six room tenement, new, Central avenue, \$12 and \$13. Apply E. E. Pike, 48 East Quincy st. Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Boland block. 155 ft.

A 10-room tenement, 50 Liberty st. 125 ft.

Two new 6-room flats, all modern improvements. Apply E. E. Pike, 48 East Quincy st. Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Boland block. 155 ft.

FOUND.

A pair of spectacles near the Fish pond. Can be had at this office by paying advertising fee 163 ft.

The undersigned has opened an office

No. 3 New Blackinton Block,

For the buying and selling of

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton for

Cash or on Margin.

With private telegraph wires to all markets.

E. McA. Learned

New Blackinton Block,

North Adams.

Central Block, Pittsfield. Gleaner Block, Lee, Mass.

Our Prices Are Low

On Lightning and Mason improved fruit jars.

Maypole Soap

Will dry to any shade, but WON'T WASH OUT or fade.

We Sell It.

CAKES FROSTED QUICKLY by using Plymouth Rock lard or Frostless. We have them in all flavors and guarantee them satisfactory. Everything as represented or money refunded. Strictly Fresh Eggs and Sweet Cream. Our Teas and Coffees can't be beat at the price.

H. A. Sherman,

19 Eagle Street.

Telephone, 28-5.

To Rent.

If you are thinking of moving or hiring a tenement, be sure and inquire at our office and inspect the six and eight-room tenements, four and six-room flats and eight-room cottages, which we now have to rent.

All complete, with modern improvements; are new or in first-class repair; centrally located.

BEER & DOWLIN, Law Office, Room 11, Martin's Block

Secure Your Tickets

— For the —

Scottish Games

AUGUST 20.

Look at the flash light pictures on Main Street.

Beauty is Blood deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathart, clean your blood and keep it clean, by purging up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to eat fruit, pulses, herbs, broths, blackheads, and all sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets, beauty for ten cents. All drug stores. Satisfaction guaranteed. 10c, 25c, 50c.

NEWS FROM THE SECOND.

The Start North Apparently Delayed, But Men Are Better. More Letters.

A cable message has been received in Springfield from Col. Marsh of that city, who went to Santiago with supplies. The message came via Bermuda, and is as follows:

Santiago, Cuba, August 9, 1898.

Second regiment improving, and go to Long Island inside two weeks. No yellow fever.

MARSH.

This is reassuring as far as showing the condition of the troops is concerned. It confirms a letter received in this city, dated July 23, saying that the Second regiment is in much better shape than the other troops, having stood the climate more easily.

The prospect for the removal of the soldiers to this country is not so good as was hoped. When the men wrote the letters that were received in this city this week, they were expecting to be moved very soon, and the press dispatches have indicated that the Second would soon be under way. The statement that will go to Long Island "inside of two weeks" shows that the men are not so confident of being sent on at once.

Another letter was received by Mr. Simmons of Adams this morning from Captain Hicks. The letter was written July 14, and was to inform Mr. Simmons that his son, Corporal Simmons, was wounded. As the latter has been at home for some time, the letter offers an illustration of the delay to which news is subject.

It is reported in Adams today that John L. Burt of South Framingham, formerly of Adams and a member of Company M, was wounded. He has not been heard from for some time, but the report was only a rumor. It was also rumored that Horace Ainslie of Adams, who was assistant in the hospital corps, had been taken to the hospital. Nothing has been heard from him for some time, and neither of the reports are confirmed.

NEW CORPORATION FORMED.

The Burlingame & Darby Company Incorporated.

A new corporation has lately been formed under the laws of this state to carry on a business in hardware, drugs and contractor and mill supplies, to be known as the Burlingame and Darby Co. The new corporation has a capital stock of \$40,000. At a meeting of the directors, George M. Darby was elected president and manager; Sidney A. Plumb, clerk; and William E. Orton, treasurer. Mr. Plumb has been connected with the house since 1881 and Mr. Orton since 1889 and both gentlemen by steady work and application to details have become thoroughly conversant with every branch of the business and their advancement will be a pleasant surprise to their many friends.

Mr. George M. Darby, president and manager of the corporation has managed the firm of Burlingame & Darby since the death of Mr. Salmon Burlingame in 1882. During Mr. Darby's administration the business of the firm kept steady pace with the growth of North Adams and is now one of the most prosperous concerns in the city having a high financial standing among firms with whom they deal and a good reputation among the people of the section gained by fifty-nine years of square dealing.

Some changes are contemplated in the interior arrangements of the store by which it is hoped to give quicker and better service to the many customers of the concern.

A brief history of this house would not be out of place at a time when a new era of prosperity seems to be opening up for the concern. In 1839 the late Salmon Burlingame opened a store about where Hastings' drug store now is. A few years later a partnership was formed and the firm became Burlingame & Bradford, and moved to a building that stood where the Hoosac Savings bank block is now. Mr. Bradford soon sold out to A. J. Ray, now a manufacturer of Janesville, Wis., and who is at present visiting old friends in the city. The firm name became Burlingame & Ray. George M. Darby joined the house in 1857 as clerk and in 1864 became a member of the firm, the name being Burlingame, Ray & Darby. W. F. Darby has for a number of years been a member of the firm.

In 1872 the Burlingame block was built and in 1880 the buildings in the rear of the block were erected, including three floors and a basement, each 100 by 25 feet, and two large stores and a large shed in the Fitchburg railroad yard and a powder magazine. The quantity of freight received by this concern is something enormous, and includes annually many entire cars of iron, nails, cement, phosphate, kerosene, acid, screen windows and poultry netting. The new corporation enters upon its career with the best wishes of a large number of friends and business acquaintances.

—The situation at the Linwood mills remains unchanged today, and it is probable that nothing more will result from Monday's affair.

—The grouting on Bank street was put on today. The light rain of the day offered the best weather possible for laying it, as it will dry more slowly and better. Another coat will be required.

GLEANINGS.

Germany possesses regular schools for shoemakers.

Philadelphia's \$20,000 city hall is to have a clock costing \$27,000. It will have four dials 83 feet wide.

A servant girl on a farm near Cambria in northern France, has lived 72 years with the same family. She is now 84 years of age and still does her work.

In Europe physicians no longer prescribe medicines for their patients in the form of pills. All medicines which are not liquid are compounded into tablets or cachets. Cachets are also out of date on the continent.

The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing, and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

Can more than two Americans in a thousand name the presidents of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton? The New York Times thinks not, at which the Boston Transcript gets mad enough to remark that the difficulty is not an average infant, idiot and Indians must be classed as Americans.

For city express, telephone 230.

—The situation at the Linwood mills remains unchanged today, and it is probable that nothing more will result from Monday's affair.

—The grouting on Bank street was put on today. The light rain of the day offered the best weather possible for laying it, as it will dry more slowly and better. Another coat will be required.

Germany possesses regular schools for shoemakers.

Philadelphia's \$20,000 city hall is to have a clock costing \$27,000. It will have four dials 83 feet wide.

A servant girl on a farm near Cambria in northern France, has lived 72 years with the same family. She is now 84 years of age and still does her work.

In Europe physicians no longer prescribe medicines for their patients in the form of pills. All medicines which are not liquid are compounded into tablets or cachets. Cachets are also out of date on the continent.

The laws of Mexico provide that a Mormon who wishes to take a second wife must present a certificate signed by his first helpmate to the effect that she is willing, and he must also have the express consent of the second wife and her parents.

Can more than two Americans in a thousand name the presidents of Yale, Harvard, Columbia and Princeton? The New York Times thinks not, at which the Boston Transcript gets mad enough to remark that the difficulty is not an average infant, idiot and Indians must be classed as Americans.

PRIVILEGED DRUNKS.

Lawyer Magenis Again Stirs Up Police Court.

It is seldom that the laws and ethics of drunkenness are so thoroughly discussed as they were in district court this morning. A young man was accused of the offense, and Lawyer Magenis in defending him, took occasion to express the opinion that there was a decided difference in the way drunken men were treated in this city. He asked the police department why the officers arrested the roughly dressed workmen who might be under the influence of liquor, and never molested certain others, no matter how drunk they might be. He said it was a matter for the chief of police and mayor to investigate.

Mr. Magenis intimated that the police department used its power of arrest to persecute one man who was before the bar, and that he had been arrested on this occasion on insufficient evidence. The lawyer made a plea that took on the proportions of a murder trial plea, saying that the case was of far more importance than an ordinary drunk case. His remarks created an impression on the occupants of the court room.

Judge Phelps found the man guilty and continued his case for judgment. Several other drunks were cared for less ceremoniously, and Michael Casey goes to Pittsfield for 60 days as the result of drinking.

The cases against Joseph and Teresa Lorenzo for assault were again continued, and the sewing society group of feminine witnesses which appears for the case every time it is set, were again disappointed.

PREMIUMS IN SILVER PLATE.

Instead of Cash. Agricultural Society's Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the executive committee of the Hoosac Valley Agricultural society was held at the Wilson today. Previous to the meeting the committee appointed at the last meeting to inspect the buildings on the fair grounds did so and its report was submitted to the meeting. It was found that the grand stand is in need of repairs and it was voted to put it in proper condition before the next fair. It was also voted to pay the premiums in silver plate instead of cash. This will be a disappointment to many who have understood that the premiums were to be paid in cash this year, but it is on the whole the most popular method.

Dr. H. J. Mearns was given the contract to post the bills for the fair, the price being \$30. Most of the silver for premiums will be purchased of C. H. Mather of this city. W. H. Gove and Treasurer Edward M. Meekins were appointed a committee to put the track and grounds in proper condition. Ozo Carpenter, C. J. Arnold and E. F. Gibbs were appointed expert judges of horses in divisions 21, 22, 23 and 24. These divisions include three and two-year-old stallions, standard bred trotting horses, breeding mares and colts and young horses.

CORBETT IS COMING.

Big Fighter Will Train at the Howland House.

James J. Corbett will arrive at the Howland house in Zyronite a week from Friday, accompanied by his trainers, and will there go into training. His presence here will interest the sporting men of this vicinity, who will take advantage of the opportunity to see "Gentleman Jim" in his preliminary work.

Jackson, who is matched for a fight in Troy in two weeks, will also be at the Howland house in a few days. Peter Maher, who is to spar in Adams, will reach there Friday.

—One of the most pleasing features in connection with the Caledonian games to be held at Lawnsman park Aug. 20, and one that is sure to meet with approval of the general public and Scotchmen in particular, is that the members of Clan McIntyre No. 128 O. S. C. at a recent meeting decided unanimously to accept the invitation to take part in the parade which will take place previous to the commencement of the games. This statement is interesting as it will be the first time that the two organizations have paraded together. Great credit is due to Chief Burns and his clan for showing such a fraternal spirit. It is hoped that both the club and the clan will do their utmost to maintain the harmonious feeling as in connection with the future entertainments, socials, etc., of each society. It is sure to be of mutual advantage. It is expected that Kennew and Pittsfield clubs, also the Pittsfield clan will take part in the parade.

For city express, telephone 230.

Alone He Dies It.

Mrs. Sighs—My poor, dear friend! What a loss! Was your husband long sick?

Mrs. Weeps—Only a week.

Mrs. Sighs—Dr. Gayfue attended him, I suppose.

Mrs. Weeps—We never dreamed it was serious. He had no medical assistance; he just died himself.—New York Truth.

A CHANCE FOR ALL.

Crimsonback—No one need feel discouraged about this war business. Every one can help a little.

Yes—How so?

"Well, if a man can't go to the front and lick a few Spaniards, he can stay at home and lick the war revenue stamps."—Yonkers Statesman.

—We do not dissent from the report that Admiral Cervera will take up his permanent residence in Boston. He is a considerable man, and he would not care to be responsible for the rout and panic which his presence would cause in Beacon street and the country round about.—Chicago Chronicle.

THE FUSSY KAISER.

Some good friend of Emperor William ought to whisper in his ear that it is an awfully good plan to mind your own business.—Huntington News.

Kaiser Wilhelm is credited with saying that Frederick the Great was to lose his empire because he cannot shoot straight. The emperor, it is plain, sometimes does shoot straight.—Montreal Gazette.

As Kaiser Wilhelm studies the history of Santiago and Manila he slowly but surely comes to the conclusion that he does not want the United States to provide him with a submarine navy.—Pittsburg Times.

DRIVER THROWN FROM SULKY.

Bad Accident at Driving Park. Horse Ran Into Grand Stand.

A bad accident happened at the fair grounds Tuesday evening. A gentleman who owned quite a fast horse was driving the animal around the track as fast as it could go. It was a western horse and was inclined to be a little shy. The man was rather reckless and was equally inclined to "show off."

The North Adams horse team were practicing running and the men had left their coats on the side of the track. The horse while coming down the stretch became frightened at the coats and made a quick swerve. The driver was thrown out and his leg broken.

The animal ran around the horse stables and back onto the track. Men tried to stop him and he ran part way up the grand stand seats and fell. He was considerably cut and bruised. The wagon was badly broken.

HELD FOR THE GRAND JURY.

Orlin A. Atwood Placed Under \$1000 Bonds.

Orlin A. Atwood was held for the grand jury by the decision in his case rendered by Judge Phelps this morning. He was placed under bonds of \$1,000 for the criminal term of the Superior court to be held in Pittsfield in January. The charge on which he is held is for rape, and the hearing was held Monday afternoon.

The testimony on which Atwood is held is that of his daughter, and the case will result in a hard legal fight. Lawyer Couch will conduct the defense.

Atwood was unable to furnish the necessary bonds, and will wait for trial in the Pittsfield jail unless he secures the amount later. The scene between him and his wife at the close of the district court was an affecting one.

Jailer Scott's Funeral.

Mystic lodge of Masons will have charge of the funeral of the late Lebeus Scott, which is held in Pittsfield this afternoon. All Master Masons in the city have been invited to attend. The bearers will be E. H. Nash, James Kittle, George Shipton, I. D. Perry, Charles E. Merrill and H. S. Wollison, all members of the lodge. There will be delegations from other Masonic bodies and the veteran firemen. Rev. Mr. Carruthers will officiate at the house, and the singing will be by the Masonic quartet. It is expected that the two ex-sheriffs and Sheriff Fuller, under whom he served, will be present, and also a number of deputies from various parts of the county. The jail flag is at half-staff.

Mr. Gompers Coming Soon.

Local delegates to the state convention of the Federation of Labor in Springfield last week saw President Gompers of the American Federation in regard to speaking in this city, and received assurance that he would be here as soon as possible. He is to be in Albany the last week in August to attend meetings there, and it is thought that he will come here the first week in September. He will be here under the auspices of the Central Labor union, and his coming will be a notable event in the history of local labor unions.

Danced Can-Can With Wooden Legs.

Peter Fleming, the man with cork legs, who went to sleep in front of the police station here the other day, was in Troy Monday morning and was the center of attraction. His pants were rolled up to his knees, displaying to the astonished public a pair of cork legs decorated with shields, flags and other patriotic emblems. The strange spectacle was enhanced by the efforts of Fleming to dance a can-can, but an officer cut short the performance by carting the inebriated owner of the cork legs to the Second precinct station. He was later committed to the jail.

County Commissioner Ill.

County Commissioner J. K. Anthony of Adams is critically ill at his home, as reported previously. This morning there was a consultation of physicians on the case. Dr. Paddock of Pittsfield, Dr. Holmes and Dr. Thayer of Adams being present. The physicians would give out nothing, but Mr. Anthony's condition is regarded as serious.

CHESHIRE.

T. H. Jones of Deerfield, Mass., is in town looking up the genealogy of the Hall family.

George Hart of Red Hook, N. Y., was in town yesterday.

Mrs. Perry Whipple of Pittsfield is the guest of Mrs. E. G. Brown.

Mrs. George Browning of Dalton is visiting Mrs. C. D. Cummings.

Edward Purdie has returned from the Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston where he underwent a very successful operation on his eyes. His sight is entirely restored.

T. C. Kirke of Rutland, Vt., was in town Tuesday.

Rev. P. R. Dow of Gloversville, N. Y., was visiting friends in town Tuesday.

George Z. Dean has been in North Adams today attending a meeting of the executive board of the Hoosac Valley Agricultural society.

Will Martin of Berkshire was in town yesterday.

Henry J. Blood has accepted a position with George Z. Dean & Son.

Mrs. Al. Mole and George Mole of Adams were in town yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Upton of Battle Creek, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Wood.

Dr. and Mrs. L. O. Martin and Will Martin started yesterday for Denver, Col., where they will spend some time.

Rev. G. E. Whitehouse has gone to Cottage City, for a short vacation.

Charles Ingraham is suffering from the effects of a sunstroke received Monday. Dr. Phillips is in attendance.

Mrs. Herbert Blood and daughter Anna of Albany are the guests of Mrs. E. W. Wood.

Miss Clara Singleton of Middletown, Conn., is a guest of Mrs. R. V. Wood.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Constant of Hawley are visiting friends in town.

The Hook Sunday school have a picnic at Hoosac Valley park Thursday.

48 cents

And They Are Yours.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

That sold at \$1.00 and 75c now going at 48 cents.

STRAW HATS

That have been selling at from 50 cents to \$1.50 now 48 cents

CRASH HATS

That went fast at \$1.00 now going at 48 cents.

These are broken lots, which we want to get rid of to make room for new stock. They are bargaining,

M. Gatslick,

The Reliable Clothier and Furnisher,

66 MAIN STREET.

10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On One, Two and Three Burner Oil Stoves for cash

AT

J. M. Darby's Hardware Store,

49 EAGLE STREET.



Just Received.

A CARLOAD OF

Draft and Driving Horses,

Weighing from 1,000 to 1,500 pounds. Some elegant matched pairs are among the lot. All are Iowa bred and make the finest carload of horses ever brought to North Adams.

Come early and get your pick. All are to go at rock-bottom prices.

W. A. BALLOU,

Near Hoosac Valley Park.

DAVIS' MUSIC ROOMS,

5 Eagle Street.

This is intended simply to remind you that we are now permanently located at the above place, where we would be pleased to show you our stock of new Pianos, embracing the well-known

Everett, Mason & Hamlin, Harvard, New England, Brombach, Gibson.

Our prices are within your reach, for cash or on easy terms. We are here to redeem our promises and guarantees, and to keep the instruments in proper condition.

SHEET MUSIC.

Latest publications received as soon as issued. You can get of us at half price.

LERROY W. DAVIS,

5 Eagle Street.

Valley Park Attraction.

The = = = =

NEAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS.

Instrumentalists and Vocalists.

Large Repertoire of High-Class and Popular Music. Daily Change of Program.

Concert Commences at 3 and 8 P. M. Daily.

Take a few hours of Rest, Recreation and Enjoyment at this Popular Park.

Fine Boating, Electric Fountain, New Casino.

TAKE THE STREET CARS—Only 10c Round Trip.